

# R A L

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *take* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apottle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.  
As they *take* the green appearing ground,  
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.  
An eager desire to *take* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hosker, b. v. f. 20.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!  
How, i' th' name of thrift,  
Does he *take* this together. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

A sport more formidable  
Had *take'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *take'd* together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.  
The statesman *take*s the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover.  
Here i' th' sands  
Ther I'll *take* up, the post unanctified  
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,  
But 'tis the fire *take'd* up that has the heat,  
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

TO *RAKE*. *v. n.*  
1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or notfomness.  
If you hide the crown  
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *take* for it. *Shakespeare.*

It is as offensive, as to *take* into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;  
Or for the golden ore in rivers *take*s,  
Then melts the mafs. *Dryden's Persius.*

One is for *take*ing in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be reviv'd, but when found or significance is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *take* into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.  
When Pas hand reached him to take,  
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:  
Pas could not stay, but over him did *take*,  
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidn.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,  
And *take*ing chafe-guns through our stems they fend. *Dryd.*

RA'KER. *n. f.* [from *take*.] One that rakes.  
RA'KEHEL. *n. f.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* derives it from *raccille*, French, the rabble; *Juntius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, lorry fellow.  
Out of the fire of these *takehell* hortic-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern supplied. *Spenser.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, laid in sport, that the king of *takehells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*

A *takehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, prophaneness, intemperance and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *takehell*.] Wild; dissolute.  
I scorn the *takehell* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,  
And spoiling the goods for a *takehell* prank. *Benj. Johnson.*

RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *take*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.  
There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *takeish* heart. *Clarissa.*

TO *RALLY*. *v. a.* [rallier, Fr.]  
1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.  
With rallied arms to try what may be yet  
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *D. of Pic.*

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterb.*

2. [Rallier, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.  
Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies me upon a country life. *Addison's Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

# R A M

Strephon had long confes'd his am'rous pain,  
Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay.*

TO *RALLY*. *v. n.*  
1. To come together in a hurry.  
If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Villoison.*

2. To come again into order.  
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;  
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.  
RAM. *n. f.* [ram, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]  
1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.  
The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams. *Shakespeare.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender. *Shakespeare.*

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

A ram their off'ring, and a ram their meat. *Dryden.*

The ram, having pass'd the sea, serenely shines, *Crete's Mantis.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.  
Antony,  
Let not the piece of virtue, which is set  
As the cement of our love,  
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter  
The fortrefs of it. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

TO *RAM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.  
Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,  
That long time have been barren. *Shakespeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard flopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A mariner loading his gun, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wise's Surgery.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some found materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.  
As when that devilish iron engine wrought  
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,  
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,  
And ramn'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fa. Queen.*

He that proves the king,  
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,  
Have we ramn'd up our gates against the world. *Shakespeare.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,  
Thick ramn'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire  
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth  
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash  
To pieces. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Leave a convenient space behind the wall to ram in clay. *Mortimer's History.*

TO *RAMBLE*. *v. n.* [rammelen, Dutch, to rove loosely; ram, Swedish, to rove.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.  
Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings of fancy, and gathers the man into himself. *South.*

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase to loose and rambling as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow. *Swift's Directions to Postmen.*

O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays  
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson's Spring.*

RAMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion.  
This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense  
For a dear ramble through impertinence. *Swift's Miscel.*

RAMBLER. *n. f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.  
Says the rambler, we must e'en beat it out. *L'Estrange.*

RAMBOOZE. *n. f.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar.

RAMBUSE. *n. f.* In the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar and rosewater in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RAMMEKIN. *n. f.* [ramequin, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAMMENTS. *n. f.* [ramenta, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dill.*

RAMIFICATION. *n. f.* [ramification, Fr. from ramus, Latin.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.  
By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and ramifications of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

As the blood and chyle pass together through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the ramifications, will be more intimately mixed; the more ramifications, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arb.*

TO *RAMIFY*. *v. a.* [ramifier, Fr. ramus and facis, Lat.] To separate into branches.  
The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and ramified roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

TO *RAMIFY*. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.  
Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RAMMER. *n. f.* [from ram.]  
1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.  
The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the foundations are found. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.  
A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the rammer out of his hand. *Wise's Surgery.*

RAMMISH. *adj.* [from ram.] Strong scented.

RAMMOUS. *adj.* [from ramus, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.  
Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO *RAMP*. *v. n.* [rampier, French; rampare, Italian; pempen, Saxon.]  
1. To leap with violence.  
Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,  
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely ramp. *E. 2.*

Out of the thickest wood  
A ramping lyon rushed suddenly,  
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Fairy Queen.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a ramping and roaring lion. *Palm xxii. 13.*

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,  
Two horrid lions ramp'd, and seiz'd off. *Chapin.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw  
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.  
Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

RAMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.  
He is vaulting variable ramps,  
In your despatch, upon your purse. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

The bold Alcalonite  
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd  
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonistes.*

RAMPALLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch. Not in use.  
Away you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilarian. *Shak.*

RAMPANCY. *n. f.* [from rampant.] Prevalence; exuberance.  
As they are come to this height and rampancy of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the fame, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RAMPANT. *adj.* [rampant, Fr. from ramp.]  
1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.  
The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing rampant sin of the times. *South.*

The feeds of death grow up, till, like rampant weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]  
Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacocks.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or dormant. *Bruton.*

The lion rampant shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

TO *RAMPART*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with  
TO *RAMPART*. *n. f.* ramparts. Not in use.  
Set but thy foot  
Against our rampart'd gates, and they shall ope. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

# R A M

RAMPART. *n. f.* [rampart, Fr.]  
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.  
2. The wall round fortified places.  
She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no ramparts being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men  
Held shut up, with all ramparts, for themselves. *B. Johnson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practices what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or rampart between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, rampart of our host,  
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a rampart cast,  
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile ramparts torn,  
Can any future honours give  
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

RAMPTIONS. *n. f.* [rapunculus, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of ramptions consists of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-shape; but is so expanded and cut, that it almost represents the figure of a star: the point is commonly split into two horned divisions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells inclosing many small seeds. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer's History.*

RAMSONS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN. *preterite of run.*  
The dire example ran through all the field,  
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*

TO *RANCH*. *v. a.* [corrupted from wrench.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but, in Dryden, it seems to be to tear.  
Against a stump his bulk the monster grinds,  
And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emetics ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

RANCID. *adj.* [rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented.  
The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a rancid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RANCIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rancid; rancor, Lat.] Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCIDITY. *n. f.* [from rancor.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.  
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Fa. 2y.*

Because I cannot  
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadduces; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Resurrection.*

RANCOUR. *n. f.* [rancour, old Fr.] Invererate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.  
His breast full of rancor like canker to treat. *Tupper.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight  
With deadly rancour he enraged found. *Fairy Queen.*

All the way that they fled for very rancour and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face  
I see thy fury. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.*

It issues from the rancour of a villain,  
A recreant and most degen'rate traitor. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;  
Put rancour in the vessel of my peace  
Only for them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Such ambush  
Waited with hellish rancour imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 40.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal rancour towards the clergy. *Swift.*

RAND. *n. f.* [rand, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, the rand of a woman's shoe.

RANDOM. *n. f.* [randon, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.  
Thy words at random argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at random carelessly diffus'd,  
With languid head unprop'd,  
As one past hope abandon'd.  
Fond love his darts at random throws,  
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Milton.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle, which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest random, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missile must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

# R A N

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In